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KENNETH E. HALL General Manager

April 14, 1993

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VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Ms. Donna R. Searcy, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20554

RE: MM Docket No: 92-260

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Ms, Searcy:

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APR 1 5 1993

Before the

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of)
Implementation of the Cable)
Television Consumer Protection)
and Competition Act of 1992)
Cable Home Wiring

NM Docket 92-260

RESPONSE OF WJB-TV LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Kenneth E. Hall General Manager 8423 South U.S. #1 Port St. Lucie, FL 34985 (407) 871-1688

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Television Consumer Protection)
and Competition Act of 1992

Cable Home Wiring

RESPONSE OF WJB-TV LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

WJB-TV Limited Partnership ("WJB"), pursuant to Section 1.106 of the Commission's rules, hereby files this response to the petitions for reconsideration of the Commission's Report and Order in this proceeding (the "Order").

By now, it should be uncontroverted that one of the primary objectives of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 (the "Act") is to promote competition in the video marketplace. See Section 2(b) of the Act. Consistent with that objective, Section 16(d) of the Act required the Commission to "prescribe rules concerning the disposition, after a subscriber to a cable system terminates service, of any cable installed by the cable operator within the premises of such

¹ The petitions were filed by the Wireless Cable Association International, Inc. ("WCA"), Liberty Cable Company, Inc. ("Liberty"), and Nynex Telephone Companies ("Nynex").

subscriber." The Order which adopted these rules was released on February 2, 1993.

The Order draws a logical distinction between subscribers in single-family residences and those in multiple dwelling units ("MDUs"). With respect to single-family residences, it recognizes that the homeowner may already have rights to the wiring under various theories of contract and property law. In other cases, it prohibits the operator from removing the wiring upon a voluntary termination of service, unless the operator has first given the subscriber the opportunity to acquire the wiring at replacement cost and the subscriber has declined to do so. Although WJB has some concerns over the implementation of these rules, it applauds the Commission for this position and believes that it is consistent with the Congressional objective of promoting competition in the video marketplace.

On the other hand, WJB is concerned that if the Order is read literally, without regard to Congressional intent, it will adversely affect subscribers in MDUs in a manner that neither the Commission nor Congress anticipated. The ambiguity arises because the Order establishes the "demarcation point" as that point "at (or about) twelve inches outside of where the cable wire enters the outside wall of the subscriber's individual dwelling unit". See

² WJB agrees with the well-articulated arguments of the WCA that the Commission should take steps to prevent a cable operator from falsely proclaiming an intention to remove wiring from the home of a terminating subscriber simply to prevent an alternative provider from utilizing that wiring during the thirty-day period afforded the cable operator to remove the wiring.

paragraph 12 of the Order. If this sentence is read literally, it might require a subsequent user of the wiring to tear up walls, floors, or other structural features of the MDU in order to gain access to the wiring. Clearly, such a burdensome and destructive requirement is inconsistent with the objective of promoting competition.

In its petition, Liberty has proposed alternative language which WJB believes should be adopted. Specifically, Liberty believes that the demarcation point should be defined as "the point outside the customer's premises and within the common areas of the MDU (e.g., stairwells, hallways, basements, equipment rooms, storage areas, or rooftops) at which the individual subscriber's wires can be detached from the cable operator's common wires without destroying the MDU and without interfering with the cable operator's provision of service to other residents in the MDU". See Liberty Petition at Paragraph 10. In other words, a wire which exclusively serves a particular unit would be treated as belonging to that unit, regardless of its length. For the reasons outlined below, WJB urges the Commission to adopt this proposal as a clarification of the intent of the rule.

Based on its experiences as an alternative video provider, WJB believes that a literal reading of the Order, without regard to Congressional and Commission intent, could create an unworkable situation and result in a MDU resident being denied the option of alternative cable services. In many MDUs, each individual unit is served by a separate wire that extends from a

common point within the building to the unit; the length of the wire depends on the distance between the unit and the common point, but in virtually every instance, it is longer than twelve inches. This lay-out is diagrammed on the attached Exhibits.

Under a literal interpretation of the Order, an alternative provider in one of these MDUs would probably be required to re-wire the entire building. Although it could use that portion of each wire that begins twelve inches outside of the individual units, this option is simply not practical; the small section of available wiring does not reach the common point, and therefore is of little, if any, use to the provider.

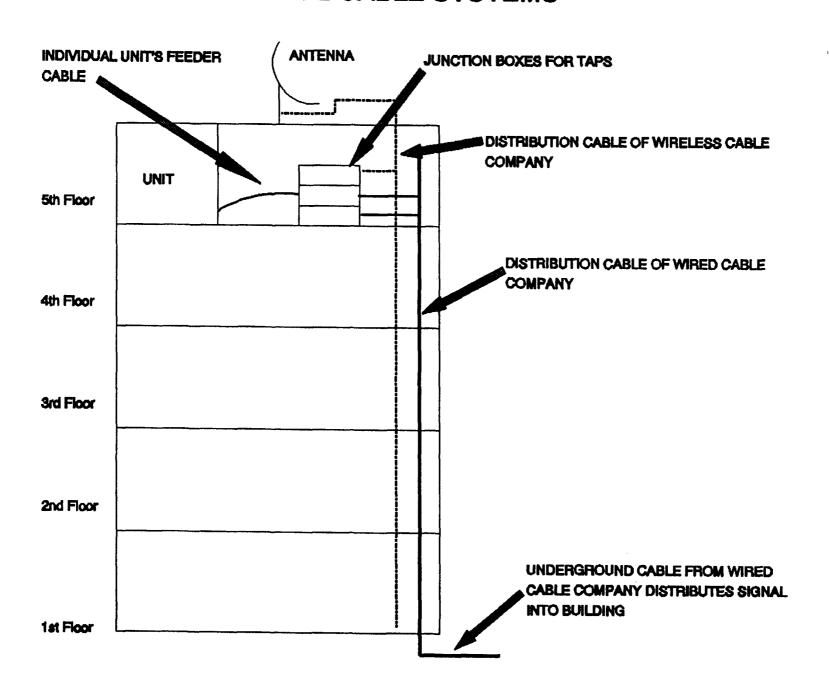
As many commenters, including WJB, have previously pointed out, when an alternative provider must re-wire a building in order to provide service, it is placed at a tremendous competitive disadvantage. Many buildings were wired at construction and the wiring is concealed within walls, under floors, or in other inaccessible areas. To replace or, more specifically, to duplicate that wiring might require destruction of walls and floors and disruption to tenants, a situation that is understandably upsetting to building owners. as well_as their

otherwise lay idle. Since the former provider cannot possibly use a wire that is connected only to a unit to which it does not provide service, the proposal should not be objectionable to any party, except those that seek to use the wiring issue as a stumbling block to competition.

For the foregoing reasons, WJB urges the Commission to amend its rules to adopt the clarification proposed above.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 14th day of April, 1993.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL WIRING CONFIGURATION FOR MDU SERVED BY ALTERNATIVE CABLE SYSTEMS



Equipment Room			

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that copies of the foregoing <u>RESPONSE OF WJB-TV</u>

<u>LIMITED PARTNERSHIP</u> were served on each of the parties listed on the attached Service List, this 14th day of April, 1993, by first class United States mail, postage prepaid.

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